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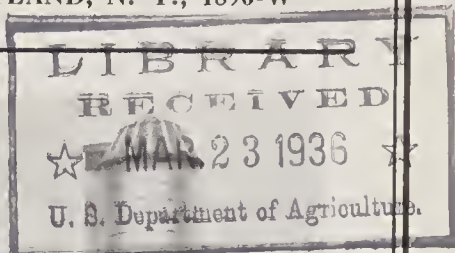
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Cortland, N. Y.
Permit No. 141

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

REED 1936 BROTHERS

PHONE CORTLAND, N. Y., 1896-W



Latest view of Reed Bros. Seed Farm, showing new Marietta concrete silo 75 ft. in height 16 ft. in diameter. Capacity 325 Tons. This is equal to three 16x30 ft. silos in a row.

Only a few years ago this farm carried a half a dozen head of old-fashioned red cows and produced less than 5 acres of cash crops. Today it is carrying 70 head of stock, producing 40 acres of cash crops, besides growing all the roughage needed for the cattle.

Good seeds have been the most important part in bringing about this advancement. The seeds we list on the following pages have proven to be 100% for actual farmers like ourselves. We take pleasure and pride in recommending them to you together with a few practices which are being followed by hundreds of the most successful farmers.

From *Reed Bros.*
Address *Cortland, N.Y.*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REED BROS. IMPROVED DANISH No. 22

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN

Reports from satisfied customers and our own trials have rated our new blight-resistant improved Danish so high that we are more than pleased to offer it again for 1936. This deep-headed, high yielding strain of cabbage is proving its merits wherever it is grown. You can't afford to be without it.

Description and Habit of Growth

It has a short stem with a very solid deep head. In a great number of strain tests scattered from Maine to Florida it has out-yielded every one from 3 to 10 tons per acre. It even outyields our good old strain several tons per acre.

It is an extremely sure header and free grower. Plants should be set fairly thick unless large heads are desired. Thick setting with a sure heading type always gives tonnage.

Bursting

For several years we have set some of this cabbage as early as the 10th of June and let it stand until the first of November without its bursting or taking leaf blight. These trials were conducted on sod ground which grows cabbage much more susceptible to bursting and leaf blight than stubble. However stubble ground most always produces greener cabbage for storage.

Yield and Quality

There seems to be almost no limit to its yield under favorable conditions. In Florida it cut over 26 tons per acre. It has yielded from 20 to 25 tons per acre with us the past three years.

No better keeper can be found. Trimming, when taken from storage, is reduced to a minimum owing to the unusual overlapping of the leaves forming the head. It may be set earlier than many strains and yet produce good green heads, owing to its freedom from leaf blight. To say the least it surpasses anything we have ever seen in Danish cabbage. Don't fail to try it.

It has taken first prize at our New York State Fair the past 2 years.



Reed Bros. Improved Danish No. 22

REED BROS. SEED 1 lb.

Sets 3 acres
Yields 60 Tons.

Common Seed 1 lb.

Sets possibly 3 acres
Yields 40 Tons.

Difference in Yield 20 Tons

Figuring cabbage at only \$6.00 per ton means a profit of over \$100.00. How can you make money any easier? Even if cabbage were one-half a crop Reeds' Seed would mean over \$50.00 to you.

Price:

One lb. \$8.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; oz. 70c. Postpaid.

We book orders and send seed postpaid C. O. D. any date you wish.
Cabbage plants in season.

REED BROS. HARDY RED CLOVER

STATE TESTED FOR PURITY AND GERMINATION

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED TWO CUTTING MEDIUM RED CLOVER

IN SEALED BAGS CARRYING U. S. GOV. VERIFIED ORIGIN TAG (See Grimm Alfalfa)

HARDY CLOVER AND ALFALFA ARE SHORT

Be extremely careful of your seed source this year. Purchase only Verified-Origin Seed if possible.

In describing to you what makes a hardy strain of Red Clover we can do no better than quote from a bulletin by Dr. Wiggins, of the New York State College of Agriculture, which says: "If red clover is grown in a region of severe winters with little snow and with much thawing and freezing in the spring, only hardy plants will survive, and if seed is grown from such plants year after year a strain resistant to such conditions will develop. Seed produced under less severe conditions should be used only when better adapted seed is not available. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of knowing the origin of seed used in the production of red clover." **This is the exact condition under which our seed is grown.**

Seed having been grown for many years in Canada or one of the Canadian border states should be adapted to our use. Dr. Wiggins rates clover grown in Michigan 100% winter hardy for New York. Seed from the corn belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or the state of Oregon is not too well adapted to stand our rugged climate. Their soil is too rich and they are too far south, but these are just the states from which clover seed has been obtained for you in years past. Most so called Northern grown seed comes from these states.

IS NOT YOUR PRESENT PRACTICE OF SEEDING VERY COSTLY?

It is quite a general custom to use 12 to 16 quarts of grass seed per acre. We used to do it. LISTEN: If 6 quarts of red clover seed are spread evenly over one acre, each sq. ft. would have 60 seed on it. When proper field preparations have been used there is no reason why 6 quarts of clover, if hardy, should not give a good stand.

YOUR CLOVER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CROP ON YOUR FARM

Write and ask Dr. R. G. Wiggins or Prof. H. B. Hartwig of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., if the clover seed we list is not the kind you should sow. It is cheaper this year than most ordinary kinds. Less of our seed is needed to get a stand.

PRICES

\$15.50 per 60 lb. bu. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$8.00 Pk. \$4.50.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON 100 lbs. or more. Bags free. Orders subject to prior sale.



Seed of known origin pays. A bushel basket placed in second cutting of Reed Bros. Michigan grown clover at the left and at the right one in the so-called Northern grown seed.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED

An old standard variety. This very popular fall cabbage is used extensively for early fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stand.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and very solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower, especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity, 20 to 25 tons per acre are not uncommon. It is very free from bursting.

The uniformity is most excellent. It took first premium at the State Fair.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$3.50. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED

Fully one-half of all cabbage used for kraut is Glory. It has been gaining in popularity for many years and now stands at the top of the list.

It is too well known to hardly need description, however, there are strains that are better than others. We believe the one we are offering has no equal. The heads are deep and practically round. With liberal fertilization and good culture one can readily get 30 tons per acre from this strain. It is one of the very best for fall shipping, maturing 10 days later than Copenhagen. There is little danger of bursting. The heads may be left until fully mature and brown over on top. The greatest gain in weight is at the later end of their growing period. Don't be too hasty about cutting.

This strain took first premium at the State Fair last fall.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.



GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN CUT IN HALF

REED BROTHERS RED DANISH

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN



Reed Bros. Red Danish
Heavy yielding.
Excellent color
Fine keeping qualities

The cut shows the actual type of head. One very desirable feature about our RED is that it seems practically immune to leaf blight or tip burn.

We are not stretching things one particle when we say every plant given a normal chance will produce a market head. There are very few strains of Red which will produce over two heads from three plants. Fifteen to 20 tons are not excessive yields for this strain.

The color is uniformly dark and extends clear through. Even the roots on many plants are red.

It is very free from bursting and will stand liberal fertilization. If your fertilization is only moderate space the plants a little farther apart. Three ft. x 24 in. is about standard. Season is about the same as our Danish.

A little diversification is not a bad plan with cabbage growing. Try a few Reds. This strain took first premium at the State Fair.

Price—Pkt. 20c, oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$6.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN

This valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It is an early selection from the good old strain Copenhagen Market, and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between that variety and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it.

One will be repaid in earliness by using a liberal amount of complete fertilizer high in nitrogen. If weather conditions do not favor a rapid growth it may be hastened by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows after the plants are well started.

This strain is very true to type. We believe there is none better.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be set.

This may be a little excess, but some years, insects and weather conditions reduce the stand, so we believe it not wise to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

The cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravelly nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root," and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be sown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 6 or 8 years.

The Seed Bed

LOCATING, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June. Cabbage for storage can be set June 20th to July 1st in New York State.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations. Avoid ground containing mustard, old gardens or rich spots around the buildings.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years, else club root is liable to develop. Club root is not carried on the seed. Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease.

For a seed bed sown broadcast, use 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 25 to 30 seeds per foot is about right.

Don't sow your seed too thickly. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little nitrate of soda. Five lb. for every 3,000 sq. ft. is about right. Apply just as it starts to rain if possible.

CONTROLLING THE CABBAGE MAGGOT

This pest is quite successfully kept in check by sowing Calomel with the seed or treating the young plants very early in their growth with several applications of corrosive sublimate solution. For detailed instructions ask for bulletin from the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Dept. of Entomology, Ithaca, N. Y., "Control of the Cabbage Maggot."

(Continued on page 7)

CABBAGE WORMS

Good control may be had by dusting, while the dew is on, with either three parts of hydrated lime and one part of arsenate of lead or a 50-50 mixture of hydrated lime and calcium arsenate. For small fields use a hand duster or shake dust from a loose woven sack. Large fields require a horse or power driven outfit.

PLANT LICE

Lice on cabbage can be controlled by a Black Leaf 40 solution. Consult spray chart for Formula. Use a hand spray gun or a power outfit as the case may warrant.

FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre, 600 lbs. 16% super phosphate and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand, use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using much nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. Land lacking in potash or farms where it has not been used generally, a little added to the cabbage fertilizer will help to round out the crop and seems to help prevent tip burn (leaf blight).

FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then **AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER.** Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. **DON'T** plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and poor fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

SETTING

Size of Heads. This is becoming **VERY IMPORTANT.** In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can govern the size of heads almost entirely by **TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.**

Our strain of Danish is a free grower and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a **HEAVIER YIELDER.** We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other. This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches, using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom makes very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to fit his ground and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbages are intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Usually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

CULTIVATION

Shallow cultivation is most desirable. Choose the heat of the day when the leaves are large to prevent breaking them. Use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extends horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled. Do not cultivate deep as it will injure the roots and dry out the soil.

Cabbage Seed Specialists

Masters' Improved Rapid Plant Setter.

The Masters' Rapid Plant Setter is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is set watered and covered at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over. All the tedious, hard labor of hand setting is done away with. One man can set and water more plants than three can by hand, and EVERY PLANT LIVES.

The time saved with one of these setters more than pays for the original cost. The crop is check-rowed, allowing cultivation both ways. This results in better market quality and saves all that laborious hand weeding.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET A PLANT. Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

We have set over 20 acres of cabbage a year for many years, using these hand setters entirely.

We have found it convenient to carry the plants in a basket, resting on the left hip. This leaves the left hand free to drop plants and the right to work the setter. One man can easily average 1,000 plants an hour with this easy operating machine.



Why go through the ordeal of waiting for a team setter or setting by hand when one of these setters costs so little, saves so much time and does such a wonderful job. Order one today. You can't afford to be without one, even if you plant only a quarter of an acre.

Price \$6.00 each, postpaid

REED BROS. IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the most practical, speediest tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

Hand-made of the best tool steel. No sore, blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET AT ONE STROKE OF THE KNIFE.

Price, \$1.00 postpaid. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

ITHACAN OATS

In answer to what oats a man shall buy for seed we can do no better than quote from Dr. Bussell of the New York State College of Agriculture, who said, "If I were to sow oats upon soils of average or medium fertility I would use the ITHACAN."

This variety was developed by the Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., after many years of painstaking work.

Year after year it is a very consistent yielder. This does not hold true with most strains, as they soon fall off in yield and weight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ITHACAN OATS

This is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height, standing up well. Year after year the average weight is about 40 lbs. or better per measured bushel.

When shucked 100 lbs. will give about 70 lbs. of clear meats. The average strains run from 60 to 65 lbs.

We are using the original strain furnished by our State College. It took a premium at the State Fair last fall.

PRICE

Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm). Single bu. \$1.20; 2 to 5 bu., \$1.10 per bu.; over 5 bu., \$1.00 per bu. of 32 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking, 5c per bushel extra. These are very fine oats. 1936 State germination test 96%. Sample free.

Ithacan Oats and Alpha Barley, Mixed

Where oats and barley are sown as a mixed grain we believe that Alpha barley and Ithacan oats make an ideal mixture as they ripen nearly together.

The barley used is certified seed. This strain is recommended highest by our State College.

PRICE

100-lb. bags (about 2 1-3 bu. by measure), \$3.00 F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacked, 10c extra. Our supply is quite limited. Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm.) Extra nice this year. State germination tested. Give percentage desired. Sample free.

ALPHA BARLEY

About 80% of all barley used in New York State is the two rowed Alpha.

It is one of the very best grains to use as a nurse crop for either clover or alfalfa as it does not require so much moisture for heavy straw development. It has a good stiff straw and will not smother out young seeding like oats. A better catch of seeding usually results on land cropped heavily as is the case with cabbage ground, if barley is used as a nurse crop.

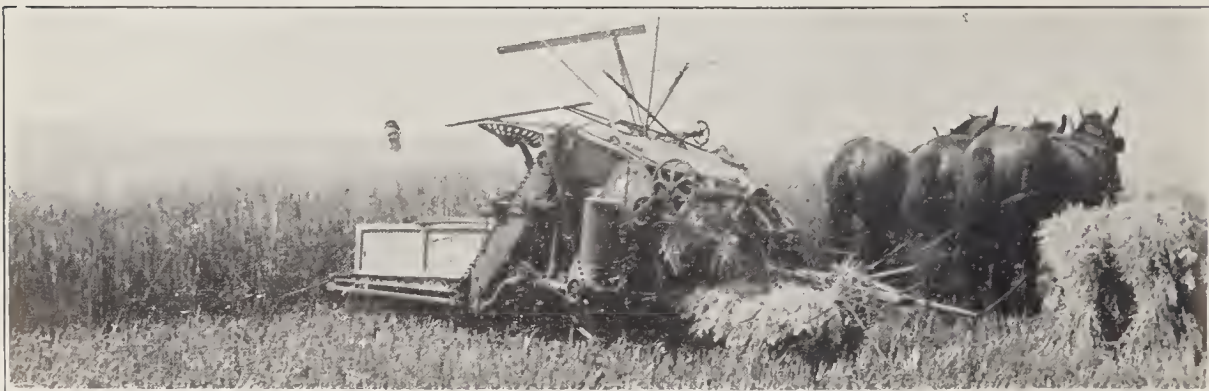
YIELD RECORDS

Alpha Barley averaged 42.9 bushels per acre for the last seven years prior to 1931 grown in several different New York counties. It outyielded all the other improved strains. Beardless and barless varieties did not yield within 3 to 11 bushels as much.

In New Jersey tests at New Brunswick, Alpha averaged 45 bushels per acre, outyielding all others. We had a 9 acre field which threshed 50 bu. per acre last fall.

PRICE

\$1.50 per single bu. of 48 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y.; 2 or more bu., \$1.40 per bu. Jute bags free. Double sacking 5c per bu. extra. Our seed was grown from certified stock and is unusually nice. (No mustard on our Farm.) State germination tested. Sample free.



FIELD ITHACAN OATS REED BROS. FARM 1935
We sowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per Acre. Threshed 80

CABBAGE PLANTS

For those who prefer to purchase plants rather than grow their own, we are now listing cabbage plants as a regular item. Every plant sold from our farms is strictly guaranteed to be grown from our own strains of seed. We plan to have plants of the following varieties: Reed Bros.' leaf blight-resistant No. 22, Reed Bros.' Red Danish, Reed Bros.' Glory of Enkhuizen and Reed Bros.' Copenhagen Market.

If weather conditions permit plants should be ready shortly after the first of June. Drop us a line for bargain prices on orders booked ahead. We hope to have plenty of plants, but be on the safe side and let us book your order.

All seed sown for plants will be hot water treated and sown on land which we believe absolutely free of disease.

CAN YOU BUY A NEW HARROW FOR \$6.00?

If not put on a set of our IMPROVED STEEL POINTS and make it work as good as new.

LATELY MADE HEAVIER FOR TRACTOR USE. Will wear much longer than old style.



Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops

Your harrow is the MOST IMPORTANT tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A man will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir fresh dirt enough on the surface to cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our new extra heavy REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS and make the old harrow work just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your harrow works as good as new. A harrow equipped with these points will last indefinitely.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF. Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit any harrow tooth. Horse drawn or tractor.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. **TAKE OUR WORD "THEY ARE NO TOY."**

ONE NEW REVERSIBLE POINT WILL WEAR NEARLY AS LONG AS TWO NEW TEETH.

PRICE ONLY 35c EACH F. O. B. CORTLAND, N. Y.

REED BROS. GRIMM ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED-ORIGIN—GOVERNMENT SEALED—NORTHERN GROWN

State tested for purity and germination

Grimm Alfalfa has long been accepted as one of the hardiest and best varieties to grow. The same locality growing our **HARDY RED CLOVER**, which the N. Y. State College rates 100% for New York State, is also producing extra fine quality alfalfa seed.

Use FULLY ACLIMATED Seed

Seed produced in the cold of Montana, Idaho or the Dakotas may be Northern grown seed, but it is not fully acclimated to New York and other northeastern states. Their winters may be as cold, but the climate is drier, and apparently zero in Mich. with its dampness is worse on legumes than 40 below in the drier area. Hence it naturally follows that a strain of alfalfa which has been grown in Michigan for a period of years will be much more rigorous and hardy than a strain grown in these other SO-CALLED hardy seed producing states.

A STRAIN OF ALFALFA OR CLOVER HAS GOT TO BE HARDY TO LIVE ON THE POOR, SANDY, SOUR SOIL OF MICHIGAN DURING THEIR SEVERE DAMP WINTERS.

Look at These Prices

\$17.00 per 60 lb. bu.— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$8.75;—Pk. \$4.75

WE PAY THE FREIGHT ON 100 LBS. OR MORE. Orders subject to prior sale.



To protect farmers against non-hardy seed, the U. S. Government has adopted the Verified Origin service. Our clover and alfalfa are put up in 1 bu. sealed bags carrying U. S. Government Verified Origin tag as shown above.

If you doubt the value and superiority of REED BROS. ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER answer this question, "For what other reason is the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture putting seed in Government sealed bags than for your protection?"

SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW

West Branch Sweepstakes - Cornell No. 11



Air Drying Seed Corn

This is the most excellent method of curing seed corn where conditions are favorable. Here on the shore of one of the finger lakes our seed corn is grown until it is fully ripe and then thoroughly air dried, as freezing weather is unknown until very late. Proper curing is the secret of good seed corn.

CORNELL NO. 11 AND WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES ARE BEST ADAPTED TO NEW YORK STATE

Our State College recommends these two varieties for silage purposes in this state. Use Cornell No. 11 for sections having an elevation of 1,000 feet or over and a growing season of 100 to 110 days. Use West Branch for elevations of less than 1,000 feet and growing conditions with 110 to 120 days.

BOTH VARIETIES TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1934 PRICE—Either Variety

\$2.75 per bushel, F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Corn can be shipped C. O. D. by express or by freight sight draft any date you wish. If by express give name of your town where express office is located and if by freight give name of your bank

MANY A MAN IS BUYING EXTRA GRAIN THIS WINTER BECAUSE HE PLANTED SEED CORN NOT ACCLIMATED TO HIS SECTION. OUR CORN IS ACCLIMATED TO NEW YORK STATE.

After you have studied the following table we are sure you will see the folly of buying seed corn from southern sections.

	An Immature Variety	Reed Bros. Sweepstakes	Cornell No. 11
Total wt. of silage.....	21.7 tons.....	18.1 tons.....	12.6 tons
Water in silage.....	16.8 tons.....	13.2 tons.....	7.9 tons
Dry Shelled Corn1 tons.....	2.0 tons.....	2.1 tons
Total dry wt.....	4.9 tons.....	4.9 tons.....	4.7 tons

(Why fill your silo with water when the total dry weight is nearly the same.)

SOYBEANS IN YOUR CORN

REDUCE THAT FEED BILL BY PLANTING SOYBEANS WITH YOUR CORN

Read about it below



Soy Beans and Corn for Silage
15 per cent more Tonnage
Nearly 100 per cent increase in Protein

Farmers are just beginning to realize the decided advantage of planting soybeans with their silage corn. Soybeans are as high in protein and food value as clover or alfalfa, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Protein. Corn silage alone is only $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ protein. By planting soybeans with your corn you can raise this percentage to almost three per cent, or double the protein content of your silo.

TRY IT — SOYBEANS ARE CHEAP — AND WATCH YOUR COWS MILK

Last year we dropped $1\frac{1}{2}$ cans of milk in changing from corn and soybean silage to just plain corn silage on a dairy of 50 cows.

Direction For Planting

Plant your corn, rowing it one way, spacing the kernels 9-12 inches apart and put three soybeans between each kernel of corn. You can check this by running on the road for a short distance. This takes 6-8 quarts of corn and 12-16 quarts of beans to the acre. Be sure to plant shallow and wait until after the ground has become warm. The beans must be inoculated. The beans may be mixed right in the same box with the corn, may be put in a special box or may be mixed with the fertilizer. On long rows, when the beans and corn are planted in the same box, the beans have the tendency to work to the bottom and plant out first. They should be kept mostly on top. If the beans are put in with the fertilizer, the corn itself should be inoculated or else the fertilizer will kill the inoculation. Use this practice only when small amounts of fertilizer are sown.

After the beans and corn are about 3 inches high it often pays to go over the land with a spike tooth harrow on a good dry day.

Prices: Manchu Variety: \$2.00 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25. Bags free f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y. Inoculation 25c per bu. size Bottle.

CAYUGA SOYBEAN

A HOME-GROWN, HIGH-OIL, HIGH-PROTEIN CONCENTRATE

The college of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., in its effort to help farmers solve their protein problem, has developed the new Cayuga Soybean, which ripens in New York State. This bean contains about 35% protein and 17% fat and allows you to grow rather than purchase your high concentrated feeds which are so expensive. The beans yield well, running around 25 bushels to the acre and sometimes as high as 35-40. This may not seem like a very good yield until one considers the fact that 20 bushels of ground soybeans are equivalent in protein to 118 bushels of oats.

Habit of Growth

These beans can be sown like oats or planted in narrow rows about June 1st. If few stones are present, harrow the ground with a spike tooth harrow after the beans are about 2-3 inches high to kill the weeds. The Cayuga soybean is especially desirable because it has a very stiff straw, and beans do not shatter. It therefore can be cut any time after the leaves have dropped and stand in the shock until dry. The soybeans can then be threshed or ground stalks and all in the hammer mill. This latter method gives about a 20% ration.

Prices: \$2.50 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50, bags free, f. o. b. Cortland, N. Y.

It is necessary to inoculate. Price 25c per bu. size bottle.

Soybeans For Hay

Farmers who are short of hay because of drought or seeding failure have found that soybeans make a wonderful emergency hay crop. The soybeans are sown at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre after the 20th of May. They should be cut when the pods are about one-third full. The Wilson or Manchu varieties are recommended in order named.

Prices:

Wilson \$2.50 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50. Sacks free, f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y.

Manchu \$2.00 per bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25

It is necessary to inoculate—Price 25c per bu. size bottle.

JAPANESE MILLET

We are fortunate in having a very nice lot of Millet seed for 1936. This seed is free from Mustard and noxious weeds. Look at the ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

100 lbs. \$3.75; single bushel \$1.50; sacks free, f. o. b., Cortland, N. Y.

ALSIKE

REED BROS. ALSIKE CLOVER comes from the same source as our Red Clover and Alfalfas. Therefore acclimated to your conditions. Purity almost 99%. This is very high purity for Alsike. Most farmers have enough weeds without buying them in their grass seed. State tested for purity and germination.

Price: \$16.00 per 60 lb. bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$8.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$4.50.

WE PAY FREIGHT on 100 LBS. OR MORE. Orders subject to prior sale.

HARDIGAN ALFALFA

THE LATEST THING IN HARDY ALFALFA—TESTED AND PROVED FOR 15 YEARS—AVAILABLE THIS YEAR FOR FIRST TIME

Alfalfa Strain Test Yield of Air Dry Hay expressed in Terms of Hardigan.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Aver.	Aver. tons per acre per yr.	Total tons per acre 8 yrs.
Hardigan	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4.8	39
Grimm	99.85	97.86	99.01	82.21	83.10	80.62	85.51	89.50	89.71	4.3	35
Montana	90.58	88.97	94.67	81.29	77.09	72.79	75.76	79.44	82.57	4.0	32
Kansas	93.01	88.21	91.48	72.81	65.49	48.28	60.85	60.87	72.63	3.5	28
Utah	93.72	82.97	90.76	65.99	50.20	47.07	64.66	57.76	69.14	3.3	27
Idaho	88.64	76.70	82.97	60.07	43.64	47.90	59.80	57.14	64.61	3.1	25
Arizona	63.34	10.86	19.68	11.79	21.90	0	0	0	15.95	0.8	6

Extract Michigan Experiment Station Bulletin 211.

Both the Hardigan and Grimm are the kind we list. Note where they stand in the table.

They come in bushel Government sealed sacks. You don't have to take our say so.

Ontario Variegated Alfalfa in Michigan experiments has proved nearly equal to Grimm.

HARDIGAN ALFALFA has all the desirable qualities of a good alfalfa variety:

1. Winter Hardiness—outwinters all types known.
2. High yielding ability—15% more yield per acre for 8 years.
3. Abundant Leafiness.
4. Stalks of medium height with sufficient strength to avoid excessive lodging.
5. More shoots per plant—a finer quality hay.

This variety was developed by the Michigan State College to meet the demand for an alfalfa which could be grown on the poor sandy soils of Michigan.

Hardigan Alfalfa has been on trial in New York State for six years and like Reed Bros. red clover it has put itself in the very front ranks as to yield, quality and hardiness. Its extreme hardiness makes it unnecessary to sow as much seed per acre. This makes the cost of seed cheaper than ordinary alfalfa.

PRICE

1 bu. \$19.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$5.25, f.o.b. Cortland, N. Y.

We Pay Freight on 100 lbs. or more. Orders subject to prior sale.